the production of the year 1870. When we refer to our secres in driving all competitors from the whaling fields, ander either pole, and when we find that our aggregate tunge employed in commerce is already 4,600,000 tuns, and execcis that of Great Britain proper, is it not manifest that an energy and vigor have been proved beyond doubt and dispute. The same tendency marks the political events which are occurring on the other side of the Pacific. Within ten years China, before closed against us, has opened to us five principal ports on various parallels of indicate, along her entire coast. Just now a revolution is occurring the re, doubtless the result of her departure from her things of excurring the re, doubtless the result of her departure from her things of exclusion, which seems likely to give to us free access to every port of the Empire. Even while we have been engaged here in our annual labors, the new comes to us of the opening of three ports, with the addition of convenient stations for repairs and refiring in Juan, and that a messenger is on his way, who brings to addition of convenient stations for repairs and refitting in Japan, and that a messenger is on his way, who brings to use voluntary and unrestricted cession of the H varian laked. The conclusion which follows the consideration of these events, is that the policy which the Atlantic nations have pursued so long, although so unsteadily, is on the eve of its consummation—that the thousand years are to be fracturedly remitted. There is no power but ourselves likely to either cooperate or compete with Great Britain in effecting that consummation. It is the proper work not of one only, but of both of the branches of that great family which is appreading averywhere freedom and free religion with the capacious and comprehensive language of the British Islands. If we abstain from such cooperation and competition although, then the trade and intercourse of competition although, then the trade and intercourse of the two hemispheres will pass around us, leaving to us two hemispheres will pass around us, resting to y incidental benefits common to all other nations. If, the contrary, we adopt the policy which has dictated a measure, and if we carry it out by extending railroad, postal and telegraph system through a new territories to the Pacific coast, then we ill not only open to all our citizens and stess the inestimable benefits of a liberal, active and insect the inestimable benefits of a liberal, active and in-States the inestimable benefits of a liberal, active and it ternal commerce, but we shall draw through our own port and on our own territories, as if it were a fertilizin river, the exchanges of the world. The measure befor unis less cestly than any one we have heretofore adopte for a similar object. It calls for a smaller outlay that that by which we acquired Louisiana or California. It the whole expense were to fall on the treasury it would consume but two millions live hundred thomand dollar in five terns but the freights, assessing the consumer of the control of the

cosemme but two millions five hundred thomsand dollars in five years, but the freights, passage money and postage would in the beginning yield two hundred thousand dollars, and ultimately the mails would become a means of revenue. We might, perhaps, visely consent to delay the enterprise if our commerce were not already in the Pacific occan. It is there, and because it is there, we have already found it necessary to send a naval squadron to secure its protection. National mails are everywhere equivalent to an armed force for the purposes of protection. Show me a place in the United States where the mails arrive and dean armed force for the purposes of protection. Show me a place in the United States where the mails arrive and depart regularly and frequently, and I will rive you a place where a soldier on duty is never seen. Show me, on the other hand, a secluded region where the postmater seldom of never penetrates, and I will show you the United States barracks and gavisons. It is just so at sen—you had no mail intercourse with Japan—therefore you seen a squadron there to prevent the sailors from being driven on shore in distress; from being exhibited in carges throughout the cupire. You had no postal connection with Africa and therefore you maintain a squadron there to protect your own seamen, and prevent the slave trade. I conclude with a practical illustration. Here is a letter and hore a newspaper, the one written and the other printed at Hong-Kong in China. They brought us the first intelligence of Commodore Perry's great treaty with Japan. They bear the post-mark of Hong-Kong, and but for the weat of a native mail they would have trached us, not by conveyance across the Pacific and in our own mails across Pannana, but by taking their curcuitous way through India and the Ishues of Suez and over the Reditterancan Sea, and then after being stamped in the Post-Office at London, they came to us over the Atlantic Ocean, California and Oregon nearer by two thousand miles to Hong-Kong and very deeply interesting got the same news nearly a month about it reached us, indebted for it to the mail steamers between New-York and San Francisco. Britch statesmen rometimes break the seals of letters on the plea of policieal necessity.

When Mr. Seward got interagh, Mr. HUNTER asked

letters on the plea of political necessity.

When Mr. Seward got through, Mr. HUNTER asked
the Senete to take up the Ten Milton bill.

Mr. GWIN said that the bill could be disposed of after
a while, the Steamer bill could be acted on now. The
Senator frem Illinois would ask for an executive Session
on the Ten Million bill.

on the Ten Million bill.

The Steamer bill was then laid aside.

Mr. HUNTER moved to take up the Ten Million bill.

Mr. BRIGHT said with the exception of the Ten Million bill he would resist taking up any bell until the veto and the Homestend bill had been disposed of.

Mr. SUMNER, by consent, was allowed to present a memorial from the men of Pepperell, Massachusetts, the home of Prescott, who commanded at Banker Hill, prayfor a repeal of the odious inhuman Fugitive Slave Act.

He said it was sent to him by a gentleman who declared himself to be a Hunker Democrat of the olden time. He self to be a Hunker Democrat of the olden time. He

moved it be referred.

Mr. ADAMS—I move to lay it on the table.

Mr. SUMNER—I ask the Yeas and Nays on that me
for. [Several Senators exclaimed: "Let it go!" "With
"draw the motion!"] See [Several Senators exclaimed: "Let it go!" "With-"draw the motion!"]
Mr. ADAMS withdrew his motion, and the petition was

Mr. SHIELDS demanded an exclusive effsion on the botton to take up the Ten Million bill. Mr. CLAYTON offered the following resolution, which

Mr. CLAYTON offered the following resolution, which shopted:

Bindered, That the President be requested, if compatible with the Bindered, That the President is the Senate all the correspondence there en the Department of State and the British Ministers residing say the Government in the years 1849 and 1859 resiste to the residenced interchange of the productions of the United States and the Billish North American possessions, the fisheries, and the free assistant of the St. Lawrence and the Wellard and Rident Canais.

The Ten Million bill was again taken up, and by constant it was read three times on its passage.

Mr. SEWARD asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered and taken.

Mr. SEWARD asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered and taken.

The bill was passed by the following vote:

TEAS—Messe, Adams, Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bright, Budheed, Brown, Cass. Clay, Clayton, Bodge, (Iowa.) Donglas, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Cwin, Bouson, Finner, James, Jones, (Iowa.) Jones, (Teon.) Mallory, Mason, Norris, Petit, Rusk Sebastian, Slidell, Toncey, Weller, Williams—3.

NAYS—Messar. Chase, Feasmain, Gillette Seward, Sunner, Water—6.

Mr. GWIN moved to take up the Shanghai Mail Steamer bill. Agreed to.

bill. Agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS epposed the bill and all allowances for

Mr. RUSK said the bill appropriated postages received and behance to betaken out of the Treasury. It in no way erippled the resources of the Post-Office Department. It was necessary to keep up the communication with

Japan.
Measrs. MALLORY, BROWN, MASON, EVANS,
BAYARD and CLAY opposed the bill.
Measrs. HAMLIN, KUSK, GWIN, JONES (Tenn.) and
JOHNSON supported it.

Mr. BROWN moved to amend the bill by providing for the daily mail steamer between Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and New-Orleans. Lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading by the fol-

Vote:
—Meser, Allen, Rrodhead, Case, Dodge (Wis), Douglas E. Gwin, Hamim Honeton, James, Johnson, Jones Howa Tenn.), Rockwell, Rusk, Seward, Sildell, Stuart, Wads

Weller-B.

MAYS-Meastra Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Bright, Brown, Chase, Chy, Dodge (Iowa), Evans Fingatrick, Geyer, Gillette, Hanter, Malory, Mason, Petalt, Shieles, Samme, Williams-19.

Mr. RAYARD objected to a third reading to-day, and the bill was laid over.

After a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned at 10 clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A. FAULKNER said the condition of the Army at this time requires prompt and effectual legislation. The President, in his message, and the Secretary of War, in his report, have called attention to the demands and necessities of this branch of the public service. It is proposed to increase the army by one additional regiment, but there we two bills which the Committee are ready to report which are of vital importance to the efficiency and organization of the army, and which ought to be passed at an early day. He was satisfied unless there are additional inducements held out as one of the bills does, for enlistments, in the course of a very short time we will have no army at all to protect our frontier settlements. Small as our army now is, there is at this time a demand for 4,400 recruits, and they cannot be had because the pay will not induce any man to enter the army. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By desertion and expiration of the period of enlistme we will seen be without an army to protect the settle-ments. He neved that those bills be made the special

rder for the 5th of July. Mr. JONES (Team.) objected. Let the morning hour

perpetrated a fraud on the House and the country. Now he had this to say, so far as that dispatch is concerned, and so far as he was personally concerned, he was responsible for no such charge, and in addition to that it gave him pleasure to state that during the contest on the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bil, the course of Mr. Richardson was honorable. He Mr. Mace) was incapable of charging the gentleman with anything like fraud in incorporating in his substitute a paragraph to deceive the House or country.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Postage law.

the House the resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Postage law.

It was heretofore introduced by Mr. Olds, and provides, in lieu of the tates of postage now established by law, that there shall be charged for a single letter conveyed any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles, five cents. When conveyed wholly or in part by sea, or to and from a foreign country, for any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles, the ocean postage shall be five cents; for any distance exceeding 3,000 miles, ocean postage ten cents—excepting, however, all cases where such postages shall have been or shall be at different rates by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made. Double, treble and quadruple letters in proportion. Upon all letters passing through or in the mail, excepting such as are from a loreign country, the postage as above specified shall be prepayment shall be by stamps. All drop-letters for delivery only, to be charged with one cent each; all advertised letters, an additional cent.

Mr. Ol.Ds offered an additional section, that it shall not be lawful for any postmaster or any other person, to sell

lawful for any postmaster or any other person, to sell stoffice stamps or envelopes for more than appears on ser face. The officne to be a misdeme stor, subjecting a officider to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than

After a debate the bill thus amended passed by Yeas

164 to Nays 55, as follows:

YEAR-Messrs, Abereremble, Alken, Jas. C. Allen, Willis Alles Albe, Estkedie, Barry, Beicher, Bridges, Brooks, Campbell, Carpetter, Caskie, Classtain, Clark, Cosh, Cook, Corwin, Cartis, Davied Lind, Dawson, Dewell, Davinson, Dowell, Esseman, Eddy, Ednandson, English, Faulkor, Fenton, Flegjer, Florence, Franklin Gamble, Goodrich, Green, Grow, Harris of Miss, Harrison Hastings, Hawen, Hendricks, Hillyer, Hughes, Johnson, Jones of N. Y. Jones of Pa., Jones of Da., Tork, Kittridge, Kutte, Lawb, La ham, Lilly Lindsley, McDougai, McMailen, McNaur, Mace, Macy, Matte etc., Maxwell, May, Middleswarth, Miller of Ind. Morgan, Marray Nichols, Norton, Glois, Oliver of N. Y., Orr, Pacter, Peck, Perkam, Phillips, Fratt, Richerdson, Riddle, Rodding Jr., Sahn, Sage Seward, Shannon, Smith of Tenn, Smith of Va., Smith of Als., Station of Tenn, Station of Ky., Stevens of Mich, Smatt of Mich, Taylor of N. Y., Trout, Tweed, Vail, Vancant, Wede, Wachburn of Hill, Westlaurn of Me., Wells Jr., Wentworth of Hill, Westlaurn of Mis,

of Miss

NATS-Messis. Appleton, Bell, Bennett, Bensen, Boccok, Caruther, Christian, Charchwell, Chimman, Cox, Craige, Grooker, Called, Davie, (R. I.) Dean, Dick, Elifott, (Ky.) Elison, Etherdge, Everhert, Fariey, Goldings, Greenwood, Harlan, Heisere, Hunston, Howe, Hant, Jones (Tena.) Keitt, Letcher, Lindley, McCalloch, Miller (Mc.) Millson, Morrison, Oliver, (Ma.) Phelpa, Preson, Pirigle, Puryear, Resdy, Ritchie (Pa.) Ruffin, Russell, Sapp, Shaw, Taylor (Tenn.) Treey, Upham, Walley, Walah, Wentworth (Masa.) Gates, Zollhoffer.

Taylor (Tenn.) Tray, Upham, Walley, Walsh, Wentworth (Mass.)
Goise, Zollkoffer.

On motion of Mr. ORR (S. C.) the House proceeded to consider the resolution fixing the time of adjournment. The House heretofere designated the 14th August, but the Senate substituted for this a recess from July 17 till Oct. 16.

Mr. ORR now proposed to strike out all that and substitute a sena du adjournment on the 31st July. He felt confident the House could pass all the General Appropriation bills by that time.

Mr. BOCOCK (Va.) replied there were other bills than those which should first be passed, including bills for reforms in the Army and Navy. He had in charge a very important one connected with the last named branch of the public service, which he was extremely auxious should receive at least two days consideration.

Mr. ORR thought the bills alluded to by the gentleman might also be considered, if the House would only go carnestly to work. He did not believe members were serving their country most when they legislated most.

Mr. DISNEY (Ohio) was opposed to the agitation of the subject at this time, and moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Basiness, in order that they might inquire into the state of the business, and report for the intelligent action of the House.

Mr. ORR said it was only the pressing business they

House.

Mr. ORR said it was only the pressing business they

could hope to act on. Members have now been from home seven months—the hot weather is on them—they are threatened with approaching disease, and they may soon find themselves without a quorum. They could come here next December and go right to work.

Mr. RICHARDSON [III.] replied—If the House should discovered the problems of the coulders and could come the coulders and could come the coulders are december and could be considered to the coulders and could consider the coulders and could be considered to the could be consid

adjourn as early as the gentleman decided, members on coming back would make speeches instead of attending to business, as bertefore. He was in favor of the 14th Au-gust, by which time nearly all the business might be dis-

gust, by which time nearly all the business might be disposed of.

Mr. EWING (Ky.) said, if the House wanted to get
through with all the business, they never would adjourn.
He preferred a sine die adjournment to a recess, which
was a novel experiment. He wanted to leave the city to
get something to eat, and to sleep at night. [Laughter.]
He was tired of going to the dining-room with a weak
stomach and smelling the oder, and was sick of getting up
an appetite by tonic and artificials.

The House refused to refer the resolution to the Committee on Revien's and Unfinished Business.—47 against 125.

Mr. ORK S awendment was disagreed to—80 against 89.

Mr. JONES (La.) moved to lay the resolution on the
table. Lost, 48 against 113.

The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment
by 71 against 105.

by 71 against 105. The House thus still adhered to its original design to ad-

The House thus still adhered to its original design to adjourn on the 14th August.

The SPEAKER lead before the House a message from the President inclosing a note from the British Minister, on the subject of the health of emigrants during their voyage from Europe to this country. Mr. Crampton says he is instructed by Her Majesty's Government to inquire of the U.S. Government whether any steps can be taken to procure more accurate information respecting the causes to which diseases and death among passengers on emigrant ships are to be attributed. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Adjourned.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. SANDY HOOK, June 29-104 o'clock.

There are as yet no signs of the Europa, now over twelve days out for this port. The wind is south-east. Weather

MAINE WHIG STATE CONVENTION. PORTLAND, Thursday, July 28, 1854. The Whig State Convention met here to-day and 579

elegates were present. The Hon. Horace Porter of Kennebunk, was chosen President with Vice-Presidents from each county in the

The Hon. Isanc Reed of Waldoboro', was nominated

for Governor. Very decided Anti-Nebraska resolutions were passed. olutions in favor of the Maine Law, and urging a modification of the Fugitive Slave law.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, Thursday, June 29, 1854.

The House at 12 o'clock to-day proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator for the short term. Whole number of votes, 310; necessary for a choice, 156, Wells (Dem.) had 150, Eastman (Whig) 79, Tappan (F. S.) 16, Morrison

Second ballot: whole number cast, 312; necessary for a choice, 157. Wells 150, Eastman 74, Morrison 68, Tappan 14, Blanks 5, Goodwin 1. Two more ballots were cas than there were members. No choice, and the House ad-

34 P. M.-The Senate have just elected John S. Wells Senator for the short term, and notified the House thereof,

POLITICS IN VERMONT.

Essex, Chittenden Co., Vermont, June 29, 1854.
The Whig and Free Soil County Convention assembled here to-day, and acted in harmonious concert throughout, the tickets nominated being composed of Whigs and Free Soilers, in equal proportion. Resolutions taking strong grounds in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law and the Nebraska bill were passed unanimously.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST, &c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 28, 1854. Considerable cholers is prevailing in several interior owns in Kentucky and Missouri, and many places have been deserted by the citizens. The weather is everywhere

Eastern Exchange in this market has declined to 11 ? cent. premium. Cincinnati, Thursday, June 29, 1854.

No arrest has yet been made for the murder of the Allisons by an infernal machine. Suspicion now rests on one of the students who has disappeared.

A dispatch from Independence reports the death of Judge Brown, Agent for the Pottowatomic Indians.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

STAMFORD, Thursday, June 29, 1854. A lad about 12 years of age, name unknown, attending school at Mamaroneck, and whose parents reside in New-York, was killed by a train this afternoon a little below Mamaroneck. He was trying to see how near the engine he could cross while the train was in motion, when he was struck by it, thrown a distance of several rods and instantly killed. The engineer had no time to stop the THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILEOAD, &c.

CINCINSATI, Thursday, June 29, 1854.

The opening of the Pirst Grand Division of the Onio and Mississippi Railroad was celebrated to-day. A large delegation arrived here from Louisville and other places along the line this evening, and were conducted to the Eurnet House, where a splenelid banquet was prepared, under the direction of a Joint Committee of the City Council and Mcrchants and Manufacturers. About 2,000 nests were entertained.

time, five hours.

The weather here is dreadfully hot-thermometer 1000

Eastern Exchange has declined to 1t per cent. prem

MAINE GENERAL CONFERENCE-ACCIDENT The Maine General Conference which has been in sectors three days, has been largely attended, and adjout to night.

This morning Edward Loftis, aged 19, a deck-hand on the steamer Boston, fell overboard, and was drowned.

HEALTH OF NEW-ORLEANS. The city continues unusually healthy. Not a case of yellow fever has been reported, and only a few scattering cholera deaths.

MATTERS IN WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Wednesday, June 28, 1854. The appointment of Gilbert Dean to succeed Judge Barculo, is received here with much surprise. If the peo-ple of his Judicial District are satisfied it may be all right. But he has never been regarded here as standing on a par with either of his anti-Nebraska Democratic associates while every one knows that such men as Maurice. Peck ham, Oliver & Co., will live up to all they profess, there has always been a pervading distrust of Dean's sincerity and metal. His appointment to the Judgeship, however, removes all difficulty as to his nomination for Congress.

The attack made by Senator Jones on the White party. and his attempt to do journey-work for Douglas and Pierce excites almost universal disgust. A number of his southern associates do n't hesitate to manifest it. Some men make asses of themselves, and have a realizing con sciousness of it afterward, while others remain in blasful leporance of their transformation. You are aware that Senator Bright entertains great contempt for his colleague, Pettit. It is said that Bright went home to Indiana and had the most abominable platform possible made by the Convention, knowing that Pettit must stand on it and conthat Gen. Snields is under deep concern of mind on account of his Nebraska vote. He may take occasion soon o renounce the iniquity. He finds that all his previous brilliant career will, with the people of lilinois, outweigh or relieve that one act. Some men here have a hard road

Mr. Sumper's speech to-day, in reply to Senators Butler and Mason, was triumphant. It was dignified and bold. His enemies being judges, he has never acquitted himself with more honor. I mention this because many were dispered to think that in his previous encounter with his as sailants he had not fully sustained all of his positions. But there was no difference of opinion to-day. He left a clean record. Of course he paid no attention to the vulgarities of Petiti or the personalities of Ciay. The petition was referred nem con, and it is thought the friends of the Fugitive Slave act will not be very eager for another such

CONNECTICUT AGAINST SLAVE HUNTING. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 28, 1854. The Legislature of this State have passed a bill entitled "An Act for the Defense of Liberty." which is creating great excitement in this city among the proslavery men, and the whole world ought to know the high ground Connecticut has taken in regard to the odious Fugitive Slave Law. The Hon. H. B. HARRISON of this city is the man to whom belongs the honor of introducing this bill into the Senate, and the Hon. David C. Sanford was its warmest supporter in that body. The bill passed the Senate yesterday. came up in the House of Representatives this morning. and was past of by a triumplant majority.

It was introduced into the House of Representatives

supported it in his usual fearless and able manner. P. H. OAKLEY, Fsq. of Bridgeport; Moses PIERCE of Norwich, and J. S. ALLEN, Esq. of East Windsor, made eloquent speeches in favor of its passage.

The Yeas and Nays were then ordered, and the vote stood: Yeas 112; Nays 85!

stood: Yess 112; Nays 85!

I have procured from the Clerk of the House a copy it the "Act for the Defense of Liberty," as it was passed, and send for publication.

The public can rest assured that this act does not

conflict with the Fugitive Slave law as passed by Con-gress; for the best lawyers and judges in several States have seen the law before it came before either branch of the Legislature, and have unanimously pronounced We say, then, to chivalric southern gentlemen who

wish to kidnap into Slavery respectable colored men of this State, we are now prepared to attend to your cases of negro-stealing. And we would add that, if you do not negro-stealing. And we would add that, if you do not happen to prove your case clearly, you can pay a fine of fire thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the State Prison fire years! Massachusetts and other northern States will probably follow the example set by Connecticut, and another year slave-catching in the free States will be a hazardous business. And we say to the world, give to Connecticut the honor of first taking measures for the protection of colored citizens against the encroachments of unprincipled slave-catchers.

VOX POPULL

the encronchments of unprincipled slave-catchers.

NOX POPULI.

AN ACT FOF THE DEFENSE OF LIEBRIT.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall falsely and maliciously declare, represent, or pretend that any free person entitled to freedom is a slave, or owes service or labor to any person or persons, with intent to procure, or to aid or assist in procuring, the forcible removal of such free person from this State as a slave, shall pay a fine of \$5,000, and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State Prison.

SEC. 2. In all cases arising under this act, the truth of any declaration, representation, or pretense that any person, being or having been in this State as a slave, or owes or did owe service or labor to any other person, shall not be deemed proved except by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of such declaration, pretense, or representation, or by legal evidence equivalent thereto.

SEC. 3. Every person that shall withfully and maliciously seize or procure to be seized any free person entitled to freedom, with intent to have such free person sold into Slavery, shall pay a fine of \$5,000, and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State Prison.

SEC. 4. Upon the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, no deposition shall be a fmitted as evidence of the truth of any statement in such deposition contained.

Sec. 5. Unon the trial of any prosecution arising under

this net, no deposition shall be a imitted as evidence of the truth of any statement in such deposition contained.

Sec. 5. Upon the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, any witness who shall, in behalf of the party accused, and intending to aid him in his defense, falsely and wilfully, in testifying, represent or pretend that any person is or ever was a slave, or does or ever did owe service. or labor to any person or persons, such witness shall pay fine of \$5,000, and be imprisoned five years in the Con-

a fine of \$5,000, and he imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State Prison.

SEC. 6. Whenever complaint or information shall be made against any person, for any defense described in any section of this act, and upon such complaint or information a warrant shall have been duly issued for the arrest of such person; any person who shall hinder or obstruct a sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable in the service of such varrant or shall aid such account necessaries from

sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable in the service of such warrant, or shall aid such accused person in escaping from the pursuit of such officer shall be imprisoned one year in the Connecticut State Prison.

SEC. 7. No declaration, pretense or representation that any person is, or was, an apprentice for a fixed term of years, or owes or did owe service merely as such an apprentice for such fixed term, shall be deemed prohibited by this act, and no such declaration, pretense or representation that any person is or was such an apprentice, for such fixed term, or owes or did owe service merely as such an apprentice for such fixed term, shall render any person liable to any penalty under this act.

CANAL MEETING AT ROCHESTER.-A large meeting of the citizens of Rochester was held in that city on Wednes day evening to take measures to secure the enlargement of the Canal in conformity to the plan adopted by the Canal Board, Sept. 16, 1850. Mayor Strong presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents. The meeting was addressed at length by the Hon. S. B. Rugg es of this City, and resolutions were passed favoring the adoption of the largest size and depth recommended by any of the Engineers, for the Eric Canal West of Rochester. A Committee of seven were appointed to present the resolu-tions to the Canal Board, at their meeting on the 7th of

VERMONT.-The Free Democratic State Convention is postponed until the 13th of July, which is the day appinted for the great Mass Convention of men of all parties. The Convention is to be held at Montpelier.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROADS

The work on the City Railroads has progressed with surprising rapidity, and almost facilities regularity, since the 15th of April last, when the Company commenced acfive operations, and the completion of the improvement is looked upon as the commencement of a new era of presperity for the City of Brooklyn. The lines, which collateral branches extend to the city limits on all routes, or nearly so, now traversed by stages, thus rendering the city bounds, and presenting inducements to occupants of the densely populated war is to remove to the districts, and thereby secure more house room, with more conveniences, and less rents than can be obtained in the over-crowded business neighborhoods. Property in the outer wards has greatly advanced in price, in view of these improvements, and men of small means are pur-chasing lots with the intention of building thereupon and securing a home. Even beyond the city limits is this

up in various directions.

The "Brooklyn City Railroad Company" was incorpe rated under the General Railroad Act passed by the Legislature, previous to obtaining the right of way from the Common Council to lay tracks and run cars thereon. Their charter runs for twenty years, and they are obligated to extend their lines along such routes as may be deemed necessary to accommodate increased travel at any future period, when demanded by the residents. The fare on no line is to be more than free cents, and on two routes the fare is to be four cents.

There are eight lines, all of which center at the Fulton Ferry, of which two are completed, and the remainder will be ready for active operations on the 4th of July coming. The routes are as follows:

First-The Front and Water-ets, line, upon which the fare will be fire cents.

Second-The Sands-st. line through Flushing-av., Williamsburgh and Greenpoint, to connect with the Flushing Railroad at Hunter's Point. Fare five cents to the city tine. Third-The Fulton-st, and Myrtle-av, line to the city

imits. Fare four cents. Fourth - Fulton-st, and Fulton-av, to the city line. Fare

Fifth-Fulton-st., Fulton-av., Flatbush-av. to Flatbush Village. Fare five cents. Sixth-Fulton-av. and Powers-st. to Third-av.

Seventh-Fulton and Court-sts., Third-av. to the city line. Fare four cents. It is contemplated to extend this line (in accordance with the charter) along Third-av. to Bath, Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, next season Eight -Through Furnian and Columbia-sts. on Hamil-

As will be seen the fare on the Myrtle-av. and Court-st. routes is four cents; on the six others it will be fire cents. The Court-st. route to Ninth-st., the Flushing-av. route, the Myrtle and Fuiton-avs. routes will be ready this week. The line extending from the end of Court-st., through ath to Greenwood Cemetery, will be completed in about

four weeks from this date. With this exception all the

wain lines will be completed by Tuesday next, and on Saturday, the 1st proxime, the cars on the Myrtle and Flushing-avs. routes will be put into active operation. The roads are all permanently built with the improved greove rail, and with double tracks through all the streets. The cars are similar in construction to those on the Six h and Eighth-ave, Railroads in New York. They will sent twenty-four persons comfortably, but are capable accommedating as many more. They are somewhat

has been spared in fitting them up.

The capital of the consolidated company is two and a half millions of dollars. The expense of constructing e roads amounted from between \$26,000 to \$30,000 per

lighter than the New-York cars, and are supplied with

every requisite to make them comfortable. No expense

ile, without equipments, and the cars cost \$850 each. The interest of the various stage lines has been pur chased, and their property paid for at its cash valua The proprietors being all associated with the company, the stages will be drawn from the routes as soon as they are opened and travel is commenced.

The Officers and Trustees of the Company comprise the

following centlemen:

Freddent-S L. Busten. Secretary-Charles C. Betta Treasures-Wm. H. Cares. Directors-Hears C. Marthy, S. L. Husten Wm. H. Cares John Kellum, Thomas Brooks, J. O. Whitelouse Wm. H. Cares Vilnon, Whiten Osaley, George S. Howland, H. N. Ostokim, Thomas J. Contran, Jereman Johnson, George L. Bet

all the contracts have been made, the materials purchased, and in fact the whole work consummated, is comprised of the fellowing gentlemen: John Kellum, George S. Howland Jeremiah Johnson, Henry N. Concklin, Thomas J. Cechran.

the expedition with which they prosecuted their labors, they are entitled to the thanks of our migratory population, and the Company will no doubt receive as they deserve peir ample support.

The capital stock of the Company was all taken up in

two days after they received the grant from the Common Council to lay their tracks. No books were opened.

There is an express provision in the charter which pro-ibits them from running their cars on Sunday, which feaa portion of our population, and that portion too, upon which the Company will have to depend, in a great meas-Yesterday, car No. 13 of the Myrtle and Divisiou-av.

line made a trial trip to the junction of Fulton and Sandssts. It is painted blue, with the words "Myrtle and Division-av.," painted in light, plain letters on the sides. It attracted much attention.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Com-ittee of the New-York Prison Association was held at the Committee Room, Clinton Hall, on Monday last, the President, R. N. Haven, Esq., Chairman. Present-Wie. C. Gilman, Doctor Griscom, Henry J. Beers, Wm. W. Drinker, Marcus Mitchell, Frank W. Ballard, Reording Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The agent of discharged convicts and Detention Committees submitted his diary, by which it appears may per-

mittees submitted his diary, by which it appears may persons have been aided. We select the following:

Obtained employed for discharged convicts who had served out their whole term in Sing Sing, 6; procured situations for discharged men from Sing Sing, 2; cases carefully examined, prosecutors friendly influenced, defendants reproved and coanseled, 5?; persons discharged from our City Courts through our interposition and recommendation, 2; pecuniary aid to discharged convicts, and to persons from Blackwell's Island, 12; clothes given to discharged persons—men 2, boys 4; counsel provided at trial, 2.

The following are extracts from the Diary :

A. B. was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years and six tenths. His wife and family were left unprovided for he was advised by the Agent to seek her friends and innee them to take her chidren, and then to take a situation herself at least until her husband's return. See subequently called to say her sister had taken one, a neigher another; the youngest she had placed out to board, at

dren all provided for, and as comfortable as circumstances will admit.

C. D. was charged with disorderly conduct. He appeared deeply humbled on account of his post irregularities, and premised to "mend his ways." The Ten Governors were memorialized and he discharged. He has since been placed in a decent situation, where it is confidently hoped he will go straight.

E. P. was committed for stealing. He appeared very pesitent. Diligent inquiry was made into his case: it was his first offense. The prosecution was seen, and subsequently urged to recommend this poor man to the merdiful consideration of the Court. He had been in business and failed; he became discouraged and gave way to habits of intemperance. Thirsting for rum, he was tempted to steal. The employer appeared in Court, not to press the charge, but to solicit his discharge. He pleaded guilty. Judgment was suspended and he discharged. I met him at a late hour of the day at the store of his employer, who gave him money to procure food and bed, and, like the Good Samaritan, cheerfully lent him 80 to pay his expenses home into the country, where he could avoid city drinking temptation. This poor fellow wept with greatful emotion at what had been done for him. I have strong hope his sincerity will be manifest in his future life.

G. H. was sentenced to the City Prison for a petty theft, ture life.

G. H. was sentenced to the City Prison for a petty theft,

G. H. was sentenced to the City Prison for a petty theft, for two menths. He was discharged. A situation was obtained for him in the country—clothes given him. He is now doing well—grateful and happy.

I. J. was arraigned for petty larceny. Ascertained this to be his first offense. Interceded with the Judge. He was admonished and discharged.

K. L. was sent to City Prison for alleged abandonment. To this charge he says—'I never married the woman. It was altogether a joke, we had been druking; I was "rather high. I never meant, she knows that. I am "sorry," says he, "to disappoint the lady. If she will let

me alone I will give her a few dellars, now and then, but to live with her as my wife, I cannot, because I never married. It was only a joke—no coremony—no, nothing, and the knows it. His discharge was obtained.

de area him, he was ashemed of himself, and could not ass, an a motive for this his dirst departs. If you right parts. The most diligent and impartial investigation was made of the most diligent and impartial investigations. Those who kin whim best say he has always lived above represelved a surphion—sober moral and industrious.

The agent says, out of about 212 charges made against persons in our City Prisons, which he has carefully examined, this is the only one met with who was a member of any temperance wigningation up to the hour of his alleged inscendent.

misconduct.

O. P., a sailor, was sentenced at the Tombs for ten days to City Prison and fined \$1, for stealing a bottle of champagne from the ship stores when ut see. The agent arged him to sign the temperance pleage and keep it; then he need not steal champagne or make to himself real pain. He promised to do this and drink no more. The Marshaf of the United States Court was seen, and solicited to result the fine. The President of the United States alone could do this. I replied, rather than this sailor should be kept in prison for the non-payment of the fine, I would pay it myself. Uncle Sam being rich, myself being poor, I should rejuctantly pay it. The gentlemen in the office kindly offered to pay the fire, and the man was discharged.

Q. R. was committed to the Tombs for disorderly conduct. This man slipped over the chain on we there there has been been been been been been been to the prison for the day the fire and the man was discharged. duct. This man slipped over the chain on to the grass in the Park. A police officer seeing him there ordered him off, he obeyed, but no sooner was his feet on the walk than

off, he obeyed, but no sooner was his feet on the walk than he was very peremptorily ordered back again, he then being in the way of the Company to be reviewed by the Mayor. He refused to go back. He says: "In a moment "I was seized and taken to the Police Court, and then sent to the Tombs. The Agent went to his home, saw his wife and family, found them clean, decent and moral, she expecting every hour to be sick represented these facts to the Man istrate and obtained his discharge.

S. T. was charged at Special Session with petty larceny. She wept convulsively. It was evident she had not been accustemed to a prison. I saw the prosecutor. He told me she had taken clothes from his lady's wardrobe. She had atterward left his place, when her definquency was

me she had taken clothes from his lady's wardrobe. She had afterward left his piace, when her delinquency was discovered. She was arrested at her new situation, and the thirgs lost were found in her trank. Believing it to be her first offence, I urged this gentleman not to press the charge. She pleaded guilty. I then begged the Recorder to pardon her. He mereifully acquiesced. The prosecutor gave her half a dollar and good advice. May it exert a practical influence on her future life.

At Jeferson Market Police Court, A clean, decent woman, expressed a desire to consult the Justice. She stated to him that her hasband had unfortunately acquired habits of intemperance, for which, and its results, he had been sentenced to the Peninentiary on the Iriand for six months. Soon after his commitment her anxiety for his return induced her again to visit this Court. Here she met with a lawyer, who engaged to procure her husband's discharge if a fee of \$3 was paid him: this was done. After a few days delay, he told her he had accertained this could not be accomplished for a less sum than \$10. She handed him \$3 more, making together \$8.

She now complains the lawyer had not done what he had accomplains the lawyer had not done what he had accomplains the lawyer had not done what he had accomplains the lawyer had not done what he had accomplains the lawyer had not done what he had accomplains the lawyer had not done what he had consequent to do for that sum. Her husband is still in

less sum than \$10. She handed him \$3 more, making together \$8.

She now complains the lawyer had not done what he had engreged to do for that sum. Her husband is still in prison, her child sick, her means gone, and "she begins to be in want." The Justice characterized such practices as "Gross impositions," "obtaining money under take "presences, frand and robbery. These abuses exist in all our Courts, to the injury of the respectable members of the bar, and to the disgrace of the authorities; as for as Jefferson Market Police Court is converned the thing should be stopped. He pledged himself to send the next case to the Grand Jury. He suggested to the lawyer the return of the \$8. He retired to procure the amount for the poor distracted woman. In this case the conduct of Justice Stewart was highly praiseworthy. These nefarious and dishonest practices exist at most of our Police and Law Courts, and as they are productive of so much injury and poverty to those already crushed with trouble, efforts by the proper authorities should be made for their utter annihilation.

with trouble, efforts by the proper authorities should be made for their utter annihilation. Several gentlemen had called at the office expressing their willingness to forward various garments for the use of those who require such when discharged from prison.

POLICEMEN'S INDIGNATION MEETING IN THE

PARK.

A meeting was held in the Park yesterday afternoon, pursuant to the call of a Committee of the Policemen, to condemn "the ridiculous and oppressive rules and regulations of the Commissioners of Police, and especially that pertion of the late order imposing an expensive and fantastical uniform."

At 5] o'clock the meeting was called to order by Brock CANOLL of the Sixth Ward. There were about 1,000 persons present.

WM. STOCKDELL was chosen President, and Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were name !. The Chairman rend the call of the meeting. The Hon. DANIEL B. TAYLOR came forward and was

eccived with cheers. He said: I feel an apology is rereceived with cheers. He said: I feel an apology is required for the manner in which we are assembled. Many suppose that this is a Police meeting. The interests of the Police are certainly involved; but the meeting should be responded to by every man who claims the name of an American citizen. I have been invited to address you, probably because I was a member of the Legislature who created the Commissioners of Police; and I may be supposed to be able to speak of the intention of the Legislature in creating them. I think they have no power to put the construction on the law which they have done. We found the Police Department very deficient, and some amendment was needed. For this purpose a Board of Commissioners was appointed to exercise a general supervision over the Department. Many plans were proposed. Finally, we agreed upon that which is now the law applicable to this City. It contains an article, the fifth, out of which this difficulty arises, and on that article all the delate in the Legislature turned, and on no other. All the delagates feared the article might be abused. Finally, in the presence of the Chief of Police and his Clerk, and many others, it was declared that in the way of an emblem nothing more shall be done than to put a little mark on the man by which he could be known. I mentioned a small band on the front of the hat; and this was understood to be all that was to be used. The Judge of the Supreme Court, who decided that the Commissioners had full power in the matter, knew well that American breasts would never bear a degradation to the level of the British constabilary. (Applause.) The words were carefully chosen; "star" and "badge" were discarded; and "emblem and device" at last admitted. The Judges who boast that every American breast contains a navy and army in itself, interpret this law so that were to have a standing army of quired for the manner in which we are assembled. "star" and "badge" were discarded; and "emblem and device" at last admitted. The Judges who boast that every American breast contains a navy and army in itself, interpret this law so that we are to have a standing army of 1,000 policemen in this City. Why should this, then, be called a police meeting? I say it is a question of the people of every man who venerates the name of his country. The policemen are as good citizens as any other, but when it is proposed to transform them into a repulsive appearance, common cause should be made with them by all the people. I regret that some of the Press of New-York seems to faver the Commissioners. Every policeman who has dared to join in this movement has been summoned to appear tomorrow and have his meck severed. This is Republican freedom? I hope from this meeting a voice will go forth calling on the people to put a lasting check on such infingements of our common rights. The Commissioners say, "If you do not like the rules, resign!" But these men have made their arrangements on the faith of being continued during good behavior; and now are they to be cut off in this way! Must they pay one quarter of their earning to procure a fantastic uniform! Mr. Taylor continued to speak at considerable length, satirising the uniform severely.

carnings to procure a fantastic uniform? Mr. Taylor continued to speak at considerable length, satirising the uniform severely.

Chas. S. Nyencer was the next speaker. He said that the police had a right to protest against any measures injurious to them, and "if this be treason let them make the "most of it." In a republican country men have a right to protest against badges of servility as well as nobility. He referred to Secretary Marcy's order to Embassadors regarding dress; and asked, if the argument works one way, why not the other? The Trinux and Herald may talk as long as they please of these matters, but there is a deep prejudice in the American breast, whether right or wrong against the wearing of livery; and any policeman who walks the street in this livery, will have the shameful consciousness that nineteen out of every twenty men he uneers despise him for wearing it. I saw it stated, the said in I he Naw. Youx Trinuxz, (whose editor is generally for the people) that the policemen might resign if they did not like the uniform and that plenty would be got to accept the duties; but that is no argument at all, because proper men must be had, and such will not wear the livery. Mr. Spencer alinded to the Chief of Police as a man separate irom the people; and displayed some letters to policemen engaged in the present movement, calling on them to appear to day and answer for it.

At this time the platform partially broke down; but Mr. Spencer cuntinued to speak at some length. When he concluded, the meeting adjourned.

concluded, the meeting adjourned

EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States was opened W. dnesday evening, in the Sanday-School room attached to St. John's chapel, in Varick-st. The Board of Trustees of this Institution is a large body, comprising all the Bishops, and a certain number of representatives, varying according to circumstances, from each Elocese. The Diocese of New York alone is, or was recently, entitled to fifty-one Trustees. The attendance was numerous.

Among these present were Bishon Wainright, of New York alone is the second of the second

was recently, entitled to fifty-one Trustees. The attendance was numerous.

Among these present were Bishop Wainright of New York, Bishop Doane of New-Jersey, Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania, Bishop Eastburn of Massachusetts, Bishop Hopkins of Verment, Bishop Upfold of Indiana, and Bishop Otey of Tennescee; from New-York, the Rev. Drs. Sherawood, Vinton, Haight, Highee and Walton, with Frederick J. Betts of Newburgh John R. Livingston, Gallan C. Verplanck, Charles N. S. Rowland, &c., of this City; from Western New-York, the Rev. Dr. Shelton; from New-Jersey, the Rev. Alfred Stabbs; from Pennsylvania, the Rev. W. H. Odenheimer and the Rev. Frederick Ogilby; from Maryland Judge Eccleston of the Eastern Shore, and the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Mason, and Hugh Davy Evans, E.g., of the Western Shore; from Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. Edson, and the Hon. E. A. Newton; setts, the Rev. Dr. Edson, and the Hon. E. A. Newton; from Connection, the Rev. Dr. Mead; from North Carolina, the Rev. Pr. Bichard S. Mason, from South Carolina, the Rev. Pr. Bichard S. Mason, from South Carolina, the Rev. Pr. Bichard S. Mason, from South Carolina, the Rev. Prail Trapier; and from these and other States,

many others whose names are not expected. Sinker Coanse of Kew-Jersey presided.

The Examining Committee presented a very all and satisfactory report as to the course of instruction in the Seminery; and the other reports in regard to the condition of the institution were highly favorable.

The Rev. Paul Warrier infroduced a proper than to abeligh the Professorship of the Ministry and Point of the Church, now held nominally by the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., the suspended Bishop of this Dioces. This processing was discussed with great warmth.

The Rev. Dr. Vistos also gave notice that he should introduce an amendment to the Statutes of the Scalinary, to increase and define the powers of the Rusmining Committee and Faculty at the manual examination.

MASS MEETING OF BAR I ERS.

Last evening a mass meeting of Bull as, prioripally German, was held at Hildebrand's Hal Hesterst. CHARLES MATER, President, John DRS VERRA, Secretary. The purpose of the meeting w retary. The purpose of the income of the following, four cent shaving shops to adopt the following, 6 cents: Hair Cutting, 12 cents:

ents. In this the meeting was emineutly cone hundred of the Barbers consenting to the farangement, which is to go into operation on and after the lat

of July.

The reasons assigned for this increase are the enhanced rents and exorbitant cost of the necessaries of his.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

The packet-chip Joseph Webster. Capt. Lawrence, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, with nine hundred and forty-five immigrants. This, we believe, is the largest number that has yet been brought to New-York in one vessel. James Witon, a German, one of the stsernge passengers, committed suicide on the passage by

SHIP JOSEPH WALKER.

ATTEMETS TO RAISE MAR.—Yesterday a crowd of Southst. shipping merchants and others assembled on the wharf near the foot of Roosevelt-st. East River, to witness the operation of steam-pumps employed in raising the hull of the packet-ship Joseph Walker. This vessel, it will be recellected, was burned and sink in Documber last, at the time of the destruction of the clipper-ships Great Republic and White Squall by fire, which was communicated to their sails and rigging by cinders from the conflagration in Water-st.

The sunken hull of the Joseph Walker has remained in the dock upward of six months, with about three hundred bales of cotton and a large quantity of floar, grain and resin on beard. It was for the recovery of this submerged property that Captain Bell contracted to raise the vessel.

essel. Eight thousand dollars, it is said, have already been ex-

Eight thousand dollars, it is said, have already been expended in attempts to raise the ship. The contractor built up her sides and stern with boards to prevent the water flowing into her, and placed a canvas covering entirely around the hull. At first he rigged up a small steam-pump, and set it to work, but it did not seem to be of sufficient power to make an impression on the water in the hull, or to raise the vessel at ail.

The canvas around the hull, too, did not do its office properly, and the work was suspended for a while. Moantime the bag was removed, as we are informed, and upon examination it was found to be open under the bottom of the ship.

Everything was arranged yesterday, however, and Captain Heli and his men resumed the work on a larger scale. Two steam pumps were placed on a platform erected near the hows, and one in the after part of the ship, and at three o clock in the afternoon, when the tide was running out, they were set in motion. The largest pumped out about eighty-five barrels of water a minute, and the other two at the rate of forty and sixty during the same time. Besates the steam-pumps, there were two capacious square wooden dippers constantly employed in throwing water from the ship into the river. One of the dippers was operated by a steam-engine on the wharf, and removed about twenty barrels of water per minute from the ship. The other, a smaller dipper, was employed at the the bow, and did good service in carrying out larger bodies of water. The latter was worked by horse-power on the wharf.

wharf.

The steam-pumps and other apparatus were in operation till evening, but it was the general impression, when the work was stooped, that there was as much water in the ship as when they first began. Captain Bell is sangaine of success in raising the ship, although up to the present time it has seemed like pumping out the East River. That ship lies in thirty test of water at low tide, and it is only at such times that they can go on with their ardinous task.

FOUND OROWNED.

Francis E. Pratt, maile of the brig Augusta, of New-Yerk, now lying at our wharves, was found drowned yesterday morning in the wheel-house of the steamer Orogon. An inquest was held on the body at 11 o clock, by Corosag Each. The testimony regarding the disappearance of the deceased is: On Wednesday night last he was seen about 24 clock, by the cabir boy, lying in his betth on board the Augusta. At 104 the second mate and cabin boy heart a heavy splash beside their vessel. They rushed on deck, and leaning over the side of the brig, asked if any one was there, and receiving no answer, they again went below. The mate was not alterward seen til his body was discovered as above described. Verdict, accidental drowning.

SIGNIFICANT - The Springfield (Muss.) Post, until now a hunker Democratic paper, proclaims as its watchword hereatter, the unconditional repeal of the Fuguine State

A duel occurred recently at Newmansville, Florida, between two lawyers named Joseph Coker and Charles Stewart, in which the latter was so seriously injured that the amputation of his arm was deemed necessary.

Hamilton Cotlege,—The Commencement will be held Wednesday, July 26.
The addresses before the various Societies during the preceding three days will be as follows: The Society of Christian Research will be addressed by Prof. J. B. Condit, of Lane Seminary, Ohio. The Anti-Secret Society, by Rev. Dr. Joel Farker of New-York.
The Sigma I. il Society will have for its Orator Hon. Alex. W. Bradford of New-York: Poet, E. W. B. Canning of Stockbridge. March.

Stockbridge, Mass.
The Orator of the Alumni will be Hon. Geo. Hastings, The Orator of the Alumii will be Hon. Geo. Hasings, M. C., of Monat Morris.
The Alpha Delta Phi Society will be addressed by Hon. G. W. Societd, of Peansylvania, and a Poem read by Hon. Catch Lyon of Lyonsdale.
Before the Literary Societies the Orator will be Abram Payne, Eq., of Provinence, R. I.; the Poet, Wm. Oland Bourne of New-York.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD .- The Buffalo Republic

The UNDERGROUND RAILHOAD.—The Bullion Republic states that a female slave who had managed to escape from her master was run across the Niagara River to the Uanada side, at Mack Rock, on Tuesday morning.

Seven slaves, two men and a woman, belonging to Nat. Poyntz, and a woman and her three children, belonging to Harrison Tuylor, we understand, ran away from their owners last night, and have not yet been taken.

[Maywille Eagle, 24th.

Mon at Carlinville—Attempt to Tear Down the Jail.—On Friday last, the day set for the execution of Andrew J. Nash for murder, thousands and thousands of persons assembled at Carlinville from all parts of Macoupin, Madison, Greene and Montgomery Counties. The number attracted to Carlinville to witness the execution is estimated at 7,000 persons; and when the intelligence arrived that the convict's sentence of death had been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life, the aimost excitement provailed among the enraged people. Many of them, under the intence of liquor, and disappointed in the object of their visit, threatened to take the matter into their own hands, and harg Nash by mob force at the place prepared for his execution. For some time the jail was protected by the Sheriff, Jailor, and many of the citizens, who kept guard strought it but the mob continued to press upon them, and finally attempted to pull the jail down. At this moment the utmest confusion prevailed; the vicinity of the jail was crowded with people, who seemed determined to satisfy their wicked desire for blood; and a rush, we are informed, was made for the prisoner; but he was found deal in his cell, having either hung himself through fear of the mob.

crowled with people, who seemed determines to such their wicked desair fer blood; and a rush, we are informed, was made for the prisoner; but he was found dead in his cell, having either hung himself through fear of the mob, or been hung by it in the midst of the confusion. The crowd continued in the streets through the greater part of the night, but, as if satisfied with the horrid deed they had brought about, attempted no further outrage.

RAHLROAD ACCIDENT.—At half-past three o clock on Wednesday afternoon, the passanger train which left Portland at two o clock on the P. S. and P. R. R. ran off the track at Wells Depot, in consequence of the misplacement of the switch. The depot master, it seems, had gone away for the day, and left a man in charge of the switch, who, either through negligence or ignorance, left switch, who, either through negligence or ignorance, left in the wrong position. The engine, tender and baggago it in the wrong position. The seriously wounded; he was a fireman named Warren, we seriously wounded; he was a fireman named Warren, we seriously wounded; he was badiy cut and bruised on his head and limbs, but it is believed will soon recover.